

OFFER OF MEDAL PLEASES FIREMEN AND POLICEMEN

All Express Gratitude for the Recognition.

INSPIRES HIGHER DUTY Foremen and Lieutenants Voice Sentiments of Men in Praising the Plan.

The plan of The Times to award annually medals for conspicuous bravery and efficiency of the members of the Police and Fire Departments is meeting with enthusiastic approval by the men and officers of both departments. A reporter for The Times last night made the rounds of the fire and station houses, and everywhere found genuine appreciation. Here are a few expressions from those in charge of the various subdivisions:

Views of Firemen.

Said Foreman Edward O'Conner, of No. 1 Engine Company: "Why, it's a great scheme, and will do wonders to encourage the men."
Assistant Foreman McLaughlin, of No. 2 Engine Company: "I am heartily in favor of The Times plan."
Foreman Charles B. Proctor, of No. 3 Engine Company: "Few people realize how discouraging it is sometimes for firemen to be purely residential section, where there are few openings for the display of special ability at big fires, and the move of The Times in giving a medal to the man who distinguishes himself by strict attention to business in his limited field will receive the thanks of every man in the service."

Foreman August L. Grimm, of No. 4 Engine Company: "You can bet that I can bank that it will be highly appreciated by all in the Fire Department, for we could have stood some such extra honors long ago. The Times deserves credit and thanks for its generosity."

Foreman Kramer, of No. 5 Engine Company, was off for the day, but Assistant Foreman Davidson was in charge, and said: "It looks to me like a good thing, and I think it is all right."
Foreman William F. Lanahan, of No. 6 Engine Company: "It is time some paper should take an interest in the department and encourage the men. I think it will have the effect of putting a brace in the men all around, and The Times deserves credit for its public spirit."

The Fireman's Friend.

Foreman Patrick J. Holihan, of No. 7 Engine Company: "Now that The Times has made a start on such a grand movement I suppose others will fall into line. The New York department has a dozen medals to work for, and we need that in this city. The Times has always been the fireman's friend, and should receive the thanks of the entire department in Washington."

Foreman Charles R. Kuhns, of No. 8 Engine Company: "It looks good to me, and certainly can't do any harm."
Assistant Foreman F. M. Smith, of No. 9 Engine Company: "I would like to think the scheme over before I expressed an opinion, but there does not seem to be any objection to giving a man a medal for bravery."

Foreman Charles E. Schrean, of No. 10 Engine Company: "What particularly strikes me in the scheme is that a chance is given to the men in the outlying districts. No other paper ever took that much interest in the firemen before, and they appreciate its efforts now."

Foreman Peter R. Davis, of No. 11 Engine Company: "The idea of a second medal for efficiency in the outlying districts is great, as the men there naturally do not have as many opportunities for brilliant rescue. By offering medals everybody has a chance, and the boys will be encouraged to make a good showing under all circumstances."

Sign of Appreciation.

Foreman Howard W. Wright, of No. 12 Engine Company: "Firemen give long hours of service for comparatively small pay, and any sign of appreciation on the part of the public, such as is displayed in the provision by The Times, must encourage them and stimulate them to even further exertions."
Foreman John W. Smith, of No. 14 Engine Company: "I have known for many months The Times was the best friend of the firemen, and the offer of today has put this well-known friendship in a highly appreciated substantial form. The medal idea is all right and will be gladly received by the men."

Assistant Foreman John Covington, of No. 15 Engine Company: "It was a shrewd suggestion to give all the men on the force a chance and let us fellows out here in the woods have a look-in as well as the men who have the best chance to do star work downtown."

Foreman James E. Hooper, of Truck

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

Fair and colder weather is indicated for the Atlantic and the lower lake region, and the upper Ohio valley during the next thirty-six hours, and the weather will continue fair in the east Gulf States.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m.	.....	41
12 noon	.....	42
3 p. m.	.....	42
6 p. m.	.....	41

THE SUN.

Sun sets today	.....	4:41 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow	.....	6:32 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today	.....	11:29 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow	.....	11:34 a. m.
High tide tomorrow	.....	6:15 a. m.
Low tide tomorrow	.....	6:26 p. m.

LONDON MANIAC ATTEMPTS BANK OFFICER'S LIFE

Kenneth Grahame Has a Narrow Escape From Death.

HOSE TURNED ON CRANK Assailant Fights Even After Handcuffed and Placed in Ambulance.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Exchange Telegraph Company reports that an attempt was made on the life of Kenneth Grahame, secretary of the Bank of England, this morning. Four shots were fired at him, but none of the bullets took effect.

The assailant was arrested only after a fierce fight, in the course of which a fire hose had to be played on him before he would drop his revolver. The man is believed to be insane.

Dodged His Assailant.

The shooting occurred in the library at the bank. The secretary dodged past his assailant and escaped through the door, which he locked.

A council was then held as to the best way of securing the would-be assassin. For a time the entire business of the bank was held up.

Finally a hose was turned on the lunatic through a window and the police entered the room when they thought him thoroughly cowed. They discovered, however, that he was not beaten by any means, for the lunatic put up a stiff fight before the handcuffs were finally fastened on his wrists.

Tied in Ambulance.

Even when handcuffed he kept up the struggle and had to be tied down in the ambulance which conveyed him to the Bow Infirmary, where the wounds on his head, received in his struggle, were dressed.

The name of the secretary's assailant is George Frederick Robinson, aged 24, and a native of London. All six chambers of his revolver were emptied at the bank official, and it is little short of a miracle that he was not struck.

Robinson holds peculiar views regarding the distribution of wealth.

As soon as he arrived at the police station he fell asleep. Doctors who examined him later said that he was of unsound mind.

NEW CURRENCY BILL FOR TREASURY ISSUES

Mr. Hill's Measure Providing for Uniform Treatment of All the Public Moneys.

Representative Hill (Rep., Conn.), a prospective member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, today introduced a new currency measure embodying seven distinct propositions. It makes no provision for an issue of asset currency, which was the feature of the bill for which Mr. Hill and Representative Fowler, the chairman of the committee, contended in the last Congress.

The new bill provides for uniform treatment of public moneys, eliminating the exception with regard to receipts from customs, which under the present law, must be held in reserve, and proposes to treat all alike. It also repeals the withdrawal clause in the present statute, which limits the total withdrawal of circulation to that sum within any given month.

Further provision is made in the measure for the issuance of subsidiary silver when the bullion is exhausted, as Mr. Hill estimates it will be on July 1, 1904, by providing for the recognition of silver dollars to obviate the necessity of purchasing more silver bullion. It gives discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue silver certificates and greenbacks in subsidiary denominations as they are called for rather than under present restrictions.

The bill authorizes the issue of gold certificates in denominations of \$10 to fill in the gap which would be occasioned by cutting up the other denominations, thus fixing the minimum gold certificate at \$10, instead of \$20, as at present. It repeals the clause in the act of each bank to one-third of its total issue in \$5 notes, and permits them to be issued as public necessity and convenience may demand. Lastly, the measure fixes a uniform tax upon circulation regardless of what issue of bonds it is based upon.

Mr. Hill says this is a purely administrative measure, based upon present needs and conditions, and sees no reason why anyone should object to it.

SCOTT AND KIMBALL TO BE RENOMINATED

Justices Charles F. Scott and Ivory G. Kimball will be renominated by the President for another term on the bench of the Police Court of the District of Columbia.

The announcement of this decision was given out at the White House today, after a conference between the President and the Attorney General.

AMMUNITION NOW READY FOR TALK ABOUT PANAMA

Democratic Senators Giving Indications That They Intend to Indulge in Intricate Discussion--Senate Invited to Send Committee to New Orleans to Louisiana Purchase Celebration.

Evidences of a Democratic plan to enter upon an intricate discussion on the Panama question were multiplied today in the Senate when several requests for printing historic documents for the use of the Senate were introduced.

One of these was by Mr. Corman, the minority leader, asking that the President's message of May 15, 1896, on affairs in Central America, be printed as a public document. Fifteen hundred copies are asked for, with the reports in relation to the condition of affairs there, which accompanied the President's message. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Culberson asked unanimous consent to have printed in the Congressional Record and as a public document the correspondence between the State Department and the British foreign office on the question of neutrality in the civil war. He said the matter to which he referred covered pages 32 to 181, inclusive, in the official reports of the State Department on foreign relations.

Mr. Culberson suggested the extract named was a rather lengthy one and asked Mr. Culberson to be content with having it printed as a public document. The Texas refused to accept the suggestion, and his Illinois colleague objected, on the plea of economy in printing.

As objection to unanimous consent was made, Mr. Culberson accepted the

alternative of having the correspondence printed as a public document, saying, "Well, I guess I will have to take what I can get at this time."

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina was immediately on his feet and said: "Of course, the Senator from Texas does not have to be reminded that if he is very anxious to have it go into the 'Record,' he can read it here and then the objection of the Senator from Illinois will not be any good."

The South Carolinian's comment drew a general smile, and the order to print as a document was made.

At the opening of the Senate today President Pro Tem. Frye took occasion to read from the Constitution of the United States a paragraph relating to joint and concurrent resolutions and the necessity for their going to the President of the United States for his approval. The reference was to the introduction yesterday of a joint resolution relating to the printing of a report on the expenditures and receipts of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

The question was raised as to whether the end desired could not be reached by a concurrent resolution, which it was contended, would not have to go to the President.

Mr. Frye's quotation from the Constitution represented that all resolutions had to receive the approval of the President before becoming effective.

Mr. Hale declared under that con-

struction there is no real difference between a joint resolution and a concurrent resolution.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut, said he knew it had not been the practice of the Senate to send concurrent resolutions to the President. In a former session of the Senate the subject was raised by David B. Hill of New York, he added, and an exhaustive report was then made by that member. To this report, he said, he desired to refer before expressing a further opinion.

Mr. Spooner, speaking from a legal standpoint, said he thought the meaning of the provision in the Constitution was that any resolution or order appropriating money, should be presented to the President, or any matter which is to become a rule of action, in other words, a law.

Mr. Hale, Mr. Teller, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Allison joined in the discussion of the question of the law and the practice of the matter.

Mr. Tillman concluded the exchange of views by an exposition of his views as to the law, and with a further comment by the Chair, the discussion ended.

President Pro Tem. Frye had the clerk read an invitation from the governor of Louisiana requesting the attendance of the President and members of the Senate at the 100th anniversary of the transfer of the Louisiana territory from France to the United States, to be held at New Orleans December 18.

WABASH TO COME HERE BY OLD FRANCHISE

May Use Abandoned Southern Maryland Tracks.

DEALINGS WITH THE GOULDS

Line Can Be Built to Washington From Point on Western Maryland Fifteen Miles Distant.

Facts were made public this morning which indicate that the Wabash Railroad has been planning quietly to enter Washington by utilizing one of the several ancient franchises that have been lying around in attorneys' offices in Maryland for half a century. Instead of one of those recently acquired by newly organized companies.

It was stated positively this morning that negotiations are now going on in New York between the Goulds for the Wabash, and Henry G. Watson, of Philadelphia, for the old Baltimore, Washington, and Potomac and the Southern Maryland, which up to a few days ago was supposed to be a component part of the Chesapeake Junction to the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad.

The franchise proved to be particularly valuable, because it gave the railroad the right to condemn property for a right of way in the District to almost any point for a terminal. A double-track line was constructed from Chesapeake Junction to the Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad. The grading was completed for the Southern Maryland from Chesapeake Junction to a point within fifteen miles of the Western Maryland, now owned by the Goulds. Then work was abandoned and the property was allowed to deteriorate.

Chesapeake Beach Road Ousted.

The officers of the Chesapeake Beach Railroad took possession of the Southern Maryland tracks to haul material from the Baltimore and Ohio, and when their line had been completed they decided that, as, apparently, no one wanted the abandoned tracks, they would retain possession. The tracks were repaired and the Chesapeake Beach used them until a few days ago, when the Supreme Court of the District decided that it had no right to the property.

In the meantime the Philadelphia owners of the line began the negotiations with the Goulds, which, it was said this morning, were progressing favorably.

"In fact," said one of the attorneys interested, "matters have proceeded so far that it is now simply a question of the price to be paid. The Goulds have become satisfied that they can build into the city from their Western Maryland by the Southern Maryland cheaper than some of the other routes offered them."

The attorney declined to talk about the price offered or that asked.

PRESIDENT MOURNS DEATH OF UNCLE

The following statement was given out this afternoon:

"The White House is in mourning on account of the death of the President's uncle, James K. Gracie. There will be no social entertainments until the Cabinet dinner."

Mr. Gracie died in New York yesterday. The Cabinet dinner mentioned takes place on Wednesday.

In many cases of Asthma, Pilo's Cure for Consumption gives relief that is almost equal to cure. Adv.

LIST OF WITNESSES FOR MAJOR RATHBONE

Wood Case Considered by Military Committee.

TO SUMMON GEN. T. H. BLISS

Attempt to Prove Violation of Customs Regulations on Silver Service.

A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs held a meeting this morning, at which Major Rathbone submitted a list of witnesses whom he desired to be summoned before the committee to testify regarding General Wood's administration in Cuba. The members of the subcommittee are Senators Proctor, Quarles, and Pettus.

Senator Scott, although not a member of the subcommittee, was also present, supposedly in the interests of Senator Hanna, who is conducting the fight for Major Rathbone's vindication.

No Decision Reached.

No decision has yet been reached by the committee on the proposition to send a subcommittee to Cuba to take testimony. Among the witnesses who will be heard he is General General Frank Steinhart, of Havana, who is now in this country on leave of absence.

The most prominent witness whose summons is requested by Major Rathbone is Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who was in charge of the collection of customs in Cuba during the American occupation. Major Rathbone expects to prove by General Bliss that when General Wood went from Havana to New York in 1890 in company with Capt. F. G. Bellairs he then knew that Bellairs was an ex-convict.

Major Rathbone also intends to show by this witness that the present of the \$5,000 silver service made to General Wood by the Jal Alai Company was admitted to Cuba without the payment of customs duties, presumably by General Wood's own orders.

FINE, FAT GOBBLER ON WHITE HOUSE TABLE

Thanksgiving Bird Furnished by Henry Voss, Renowned Poultry Raiser of Rhode Island.

Fine, fat and juicy is the turkey which the President and his family will have for Thanksgiving dinner on Thursday.

The bird arrived this morning. Its weight is thirty-five pounds, and it is probably the finest that Henry Voss, the famous turkey raiser of western Rhode Island, has ever sent to the White House for the Thanksgiving meal.

The turkey will be kept on ice until it is turned over to the care of the chefs, who will exert their utmost effort in preserving the palatable qualities of the gobbler when it adorns the President's dinner table.

UTAH NATIONAL GUARD ORDERED TO STRIKE SCENE

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 23.—Governor Wells has issued a proclamation ordering the entire National Guard of Utah to the scene of the strike in the coal mines at Sunnyside, Castle Gate, and Scofield. The order includes artillery and cavalry, and complies with the demand of the sheriff of Carbon county.

In addition, the governor announced that unless the strike is settled within a week, the Legislature will be convened in extraordinary session to provide ways and means for keeping the militia at the scene.

GOV. ODELL ARRIVES TALK TO PRESIDENT

Politics to Be Discussed at White House Dinner.

SENATOR PLATT TO BE THERE

Empire State Governor on Floor of House—Holds Informal Reception. Smiling, But Non-Committal.

New York politicians are eagerly watching the Capital today for news of the Roosevelt-Platt-Odell-Dunn conferences.

The pow-wows began last night when the President dined the Senator and State Republican committee chairman at the White House.

Today new blood was infused into the situation by the arrival of Governor Odell. He will dine with the President this evening, but will not have the executive ear alone, for when he sits down to the generous board he will discover that Senator Platt and Mr. Dunn are also there, with napkins tucked into their waistcoats, all ready for the political and gastronomic feast.

Odell's Friends Nettled.

The friends of Governor Odell are inclined to feel nettled by the President, of course, in giving Platt and Dunn a hearing twenty-four hours ahead of the governor. They argue from the fact that both these favored politicians emerged from the White House last night outspoken Roosevelt men, the President has as much as promised them the handling of the knife at the Federal table.

The report that the President is attempting to bring peace into the convulsions of the party through these conferences is not all accepted as gospel by the Odell henchmen.

The President and the governor have served a sort of armed neutrality in their dealings with each other ever since the governor succeeded the man from Oyster Bay in the chair at Albany. Governor Odell's desire to control the State organization, and his supposed willingness to take second place on the national ticket with Senator Hanna or any other Western candidate, is supposed to be because of the President's dislike.

Inside View of Situation.

From an inside source it is said today: "The President is sitting tight, and will let the factions fight it out to suit themselves. The New York delegation is bound to come to him, no matter how the State patronage squabble turns out."

Governor Odell of New York came on the floor of the House while the roll was being called on the question of adjournment until Friday, and was the center of a throng of Republicans and Democrats.

Mayor-elect McClellan and others of the New York delegation, as well as many others who once served in the House with him, gathered about him to pay their respects. For a little while he stood beside Speaker Cannon, engaged in pleasant personal conversation.

"I have nothing to say," was his stereotyped response to the inquiries of newspaper men. He admitted he would later be in conference with President Roosevelt. "Perhaps politics will be discussed," he added, smiling. "It is even possible that I came here on a political mission."

His friends deny for him the statement that he is a candidate for Vice President, which would be based, of course, on the contingency of Roosevelt's great for the nomination for the Presidency. They say that he would not have the Vice Presidency under any conditions.

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PRESIDENT TAKES LUNCHEON WITH LABOR LEADERS

Large Party of Workmen Entertained Today at White House.

DISCUSS WAGE PROBLEM Representatives From Butte Meet Several Public Men Around the Board.

President Roosevelt's private dining-room at the White House today looked like a Western Federation of Labor board meeting, when the Butte labor leaders took luncheon with him.

The men from Butte were F. A. Doyle, president of the Trades and Labor Assembly; Edward Long, president of the Butte Miners' Union; Malcolm Gillis, representing the Engineers' Union; M. R. Dempsey and William Robinson, representing the Miners' Union; I. W. Gilchrist, of the Workingmen's Union, and F. W. Cronin, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union.

In addition to the workmen, the President invited Representative Dixon of Montana; Secretary of Commerce and Labor, George B. Cortelyou; Wayne MacVeagh, Associate Justice Wright, of the District bench, and Labor Commissioner Wright. The officials and the labor representatives discussed various phases of the wage problem at the table with the President.

The President and his subordinates assured the Butte visitors that the Government was prepared to favor the workingman whenever the good of the public service was not hampered, and the workmen told the President and his advisers that all labor demanded at the hands of the Government was a square deal.

"You will always have that treatment," said the President, "as long as I have anything to do with the administration of public affairs."

The labor union men were here in acceptance of an invitation extended by the President on his Vice Presidential campaign.

FIFTY BODIES TAKEN OVER TO ARLINGTON

Fifty bodies of dead soldiers, brought to this country from the Philippines on the transport Sumner, have arrived in Washington and have been taken to Arlington, where they are soon to be buried.

The bodies of Lieut. Col. Robert A. Caldwell, of the Philippine Scouts, and Capt. Franklin M. Kemp, of the Medical Corps, both of which were killed at Manila, have not yet arrived in Washington.

CROWD ATTRACTED BY STEEPLECHASE

Otherwise Little in Today's Card to Attract Attention of the Talent.

BENNING RACE COURSE, Nov. 24. There is not a great deal of quality on the card offered at Benning this afternoon, but the fact there is a steeplechase to be run has drawn out a good crowd.

The track is still in good shape, and the outlook is for good sport. At 1:30 the following horse had been withdrawn from today's program:

FIRST RACE.

The first race was won by Sals (H. Michaels), 8 to 1; Foxey Kane (Treubel), 4 to 1; second; Ice Water (Troxler), 4 to 1; third. Time, 1:16.45.

TOMORROW'S ENTRIES.

The following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

First race—For all ages; six and one-half furlongs; Columbia Course. Jake Land, 112; Pineapple, 97; Short Cake, 97; Tomcat, 104; Maudslayi, 104; Benning, 104; 115; Judith Campbell, 104; Bashful, 107; Wager, 104; Right Cross, 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206; 207; 208; 209; 210; 211; 212; 213; 214; 215; 216; 217; 218; 219; 220; 221; 222; 223; 224; 225; 226; 227; 228; 229; 230; 231; 232; 233; 234; 235; 236; 237; 238; 239; 240; 241; 242; 243; 244; 245; 246; 247; 248; 249; 250; 251; 252; 253; 254; 255; 256; 257; 258; 259; 260; 261; 262; 263; 264; 265; 266; 267; 268; 269; 270; 271; 272; 273; 274; 275; 276; 277; 278; 279; 280; 281; 282; 283; 284; 285; 286; 287; 288; 289; 290; 291; 292; 293; 294; 295; 296; 297; 298; 299; 300; 301; 302; 303; 304; 305; 306; 307; 308; 309; 310; 311; 312; 313; 314; 315; 316; 317; 318; 319; 320; 321; 322; 323; 324; 325; 326; 327; 328; 329; 330; 331; 332; 333; 334; 335; 336; 337; 338; 339; 340; 341; 342; 343; 344; 345; 346; 347; 348; 349; 350; 351; 352; 353; 354; 355; 356; 357; 358; 359; 360; 361; 362; 363; 364; 365; 366; 367; 368; 369; 370; 371; 372; 373; 374; 375; 376; 377; 378; 379; 380; 381; 382; 383; 384; 385; 386; 387; 388; 389; 390; 391; 392; 393; 394; 395; 396; 397; 398; 399; 400; 401; 402; 403; 404; 405; 406; 407; 408; 409; 410; 411; 412; 413; 414; 415; 416; 417; 418; 419; 420; 421; 422; 423; 424; 425; 426; 427; 428; 429; 430; 431; 432; 433; 434; 435; 436; 437; 438; 439; 440; 441; 442; 443; 444; 445; 446; 447; 448; 449; 450; 451; 452; 453; 454; 455; 456; 457; 458; 459; 460; 461; 462; 463; 464; 465; 466; 467; 468; 469; 470; 471; 472; 473; 474; 475; 476; 477; 478; 479; 480; 481; 482; 483; 484; 485; 486; 487; 488; 489; 490; 491; 492; 493; 494; 495; 496; 497; 498